

### **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

This amendment responds to the Office Action dated May 13, 2009.

The Examiner indicated that claim 87 is allowable and that claims 21, 48, and 69 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form.

The Examiner rejected each of claims 1-7, 9-20, 22-34, 36, 37, 39-47, 49-56, 58-68, and 70-86 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Yeo et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,219,837 (hereinafter Yeo) in view of Tovinkere et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,678,635 (hereinafter Tovinkere), and in further view of Moran et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,717,879 (hereinafter Moran). The applicant's previous amendment included several detailed arguments as to why this rejection was improper. The Examiner maintains the rejection, but only addresses one of the applicant's arguments, and the Examiner's response to that argument actually reinforces the applicant's point.

The first argument of record is that the Examiner's rejection relies upon an erroneous interpretation of a figure of the primary reference. The applicant's claims are directed to a user interface for visually conveying information to a viewer about the respective content of different sections of a summary. The Examiner cites FIG. 7 of the primary reference, Yeo, as "sequentially indicating [to a user] the relative location of each of the plurality of segments within the summarization relative to at least one other of the segments, each of the plurality of segments represented by a bounded spatial region . . . using a first visual indication and using a second visual indication different than said first visual indication to indicate different video segments." *See* Office Action dated May 13, 2009 at p. 3. As already noted by the applicant, however, FIG. 7 is "merely an illustration, for purposes of patent disclosure, of the technique of automatically segmenting videos by the difference between summary frames." *See* Amendment dated January 29, 2009 at p. 17. In fact, the only information presented to a user regarding the segments illustrated in FIG. 7 of Yeo are selectable key frames of the respective segments, which obviously are not segments represented by bounded spatial regions, or distinguished from each other by respectively different first and second visual indications. They are simply video frames. The Examiner's present rejection fails to address this argument.

Also unaddressed was the applicant's argument of record that the prior art did not disclose the limitation that the displayed GUI and the summary be presented simultaneously in different regions of a display. The Examiner concedes that this limitation is not disclosed by either Yeo or Tokinvere. The Examiner ostensibly relies upon Moran to provide this limitation, but cites to no disclosure in Moran that actually does so. Instead, the Examiner merely asserts that "Moran discloses a graphical user interface with a plurality of segments (FIG. 11). The plurality of segments has different visual indications that disclose [the] relative location of events within a video." See Office Action dated May 13, 2009 at p. 4. Moran's GUI is not displayed simultaneously with a video segment on a display.

The Examiner does address the applicant's argument that the claimed limitation of "displaying to a user said relative location for a first *semantic* characterization of a said sports play in said video using a first visual indication and displaying said relative location for a second *semantic* characterization of a said sports play in said video using a second visual indication different from said first visual indication" is not obvious in view of the cited prior art. (emphasis added). Specifically, the applicant argued that the reference cited as disclosing this limitation merely shows different cross-hatching for different audio *feeds*, which is not indicative of the meaning, or semantics, of the audio segments. In response, the Examiner merely states that "Moran discloses a user interface with different types of media data that are identified based on content." See Office Action dated May 13, 2009 at p. 21. This response fails to address the applicant's point, which is that the claimed subject matter requires that different "semantic characterizations" of a sports play be indicated by different visual means. Citing a prior art disclosure that differentiates clips based on their statistical properties is not the same thing as differentiating those clips by their meaning, or semantics.

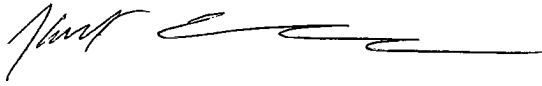
Thus, for the foregoing reasons, the applicant maintains that the Examiner's rejection of the pending claims is improper.

Appl. No. 10/016,941  
Amdt. dated August 13, 2009  
Reply to Office Action of May 13, 2009

In view of the foregoing remarks, the applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-7, 9-34, 36, 37, 39-47, 49-56, and 58-86.

Respectfully submitted

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Dated

  
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